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	TCDART IRDANON Horbilities Inches
	ISRAEL-LEBANON: Hostilities Increase
	(Information as of 2300 EDT)
	Fighting between Israeli and Palestinian forces in the south- ern suburbs of Beirut intensified yesterday as Israeli ground and naval batteries reportedly conducted the heaviest bombardment of West Beirut in several days.
	//The Lebanese Army took control of the Galerie
	Semaan crossing yesterday Israeli forces are deployed less than a
	kilometer east of the crossing.//
	Israel's Deputy Chief of Staff told the media yesterday that Israeli forces were preparing for a long stay in Lebanonthrough September and possibly through winter. He also reported the latest figures on Israeli casualties in the war as 281 killed, 1,570 wounded, and 11 missing in action.
	//According to Beirut radio, Syrian forces in the
	Bekaa Valley are reinforcing their positions with large quantities of ammunition and weapons.
	the Palestinian presence in the Bekaa Valley, on the other
	hand, is somewhat heavier than a week ago.//
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Comment: The intense Isr probably is intended to put pr to accept Israeli terms for a		
the Bekaa Valley, perhaps in a	an reinforcements, Tel Aviv ttack on Syrian surface-to-	7
Syrian Press Statement		
Damascus radio yesterday spokesman as saying that Pales Lebanon could not be transferr circumstances."		
Comment: This is the fir on the proposed evacuation of Syria. By stressing that "fig ferred, the statement appears of whether or not the PLO lead Damascus.	hters" could not be trans- to leave open the question	
	continued	
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Housing Needs		
Minister for Economics Meridor, the coordinating relief efforts in Lebanon, told the head of the UN Relief and Rehatement that the main category of homeless ians. He said an unspecified number of ments of about 200 units each would all of the Palestinians into the communities live.	reportedly abilitation are the Pa housing de low the inte	has Survey lestin- velop- gration
Meridor also said there are 20,000 of housing. He asked the UN and foreig direct their assistance to housing.		
Comment: The Israeli Government he that it does not want Palestinian refuglished because it believes camps would refugee problem. The Israelis have all Catholic Relief Services as the voluntations should be involved in housing reconstructions.	gee camps re perpetuate eady single ary agen <u>cy t</u>	estab- the d out
In addition to the political and sinvolved in dispersing the Palestinians communities, financing will be a major	s among Leba	

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IRAN-IRAQ: Poised for an Invasion
Iranian preparations to invade Iraq appe <u>ar complete</u> , and attacks could begin as early as this weekend.
Comment: Iran could time its attack to coincide with the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ali, the most important personality in Shia Islam after Mohammad. The
anniversary begins today and ends on Tuesday.
About 200,000 troops will be involved in the impend- ing battle, making it the biggest of the war. Iranian
forces will attack along the entire border northeast of
Al Basrah, but two main thrusts are likely. An Iranian armored division probably will try to penetrate the weak
point in Iraqi lines, while other Iranian units drive
along the Shatt al Arab to cut off Iraqi units farther north.
not en.
The Iraqis will be fighting for the first time on their own territory and may fight harder than they did
in Iran. Iraq's physical defenses are stronger and the
concentration of its regular units greater than at any
time in the war. Nonetheless, an Iranian breakthrough early in the battle could lead to a rout.

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TURKEY: Constitutional Proposals	
The new draft constitution will prompt intense bate.	political de- 25) 25)
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draftdue to be published over the weekend-many of the rights and judicial powers liste liberal constitution of 1961. New features unicameral parliament, a "Republican Council more persons to advise the president and enh for the president.	-will include d in the will be a " of 40 or
The assembly will debate the proposals and September. The draft will then have to by the ruling National Security Council, whi posed of Head of State General Evren and the chiefs.	be endorsed ch is com-
In a recent speech Evren reaffirmed that tion would be submitted to popular referendu. The press has speculated that the first preselected by direct vote simultaneously with the state of	m in November. ident may be
Comment: The military has guided the f of the draft and may make additional minor c Nevertheless, the presentation of the draft spective debate mark a crucial step in the g schedule of gradual return to democracy. Th help mitigate the efforts of five West Europ ments to follow through on formal charges ag before the European Human Rights Commission.	hanges. and the pro- enerals' e move may ean govern-
The next steps after the referendum, al will be closely monitored by the National Se cil, include the drafting of election and po party laws next spring, the formation of new parties, and parliamentary elections, perhap as the fall of 1983.	curity Coun- litical political
General Evren, who is widely respected the military and among the public, is the locate become the next president. He has public any interest in the post.	gical choice
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ISRAEL - ARAB STATES: Gaza Mayor Dismissed	
The Israelis yesterday ousted Gaza Mayor Shawwa, ostensibly for refusing to cooperate with the Israeli civil administration.	25X
Comment: Shawwa, a well-respected, pragmatic politician who was frequently at odds with the PLO, was one of the few leaders in the West Bank and Gaza who met regularly with US officials. Although he rejected the Camp David accords and refused to join the autonomy talks he had privately expressed interest in the process. The Israeli decision to dismiss Shawwa apparently indicates that Tel Aviv now has abandoned any pretense of attempting to lure established moderate Arabs into the autonomy process.	
EC - MIDDLE EAST: Continuing a Cautious Policy //The EC's Middle East Working Group agreed this weethat the Ten could undertake no useful actions at this	ek
time concerning Lebanon. It recommended that the EC consult closely with the US on Middle East issues and pay special attention to the preferences of Egypt and to the Venice Declaration of 1980, which called for Palestinian self-determination.//	- 25>
Comment: //The group's discussions, combined with those at the EC summit last month, indicate the EC will pursue a cautious policy on the Middle East despite its displeasure over the Israeli invasion. The West European probably have concluded that, because they have little influence over Tel Aviv, their best course is to support US mediation efforts. The West Germans, in particular, oppose any new EC initiative at this stage. They argue that Western Europe should support more practical diplomatic efforts, possibly using the Camp David accords as a starting point.//	ns 25)
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JAPAN: Prospects for Defense Budget
The increase in Japanese defense spending next year probably will not be much higher than the 7.3-percent preliminary ceiling the cabinet approved yesterday. This would be less than the increase of 7.75 percent last year but substantially more than the increase in most other sectors of the budget. The growth in budget outlays in fiscal 1983, which begins next April, will be held to roughly 1.5 percent.
Comment: The defense budget will not be finally set until late this year, and Prime Minister Suzuki may be willing to overrule the Finance Ministry and adjust the ceiling somewhat higher, as he did at the end of the last budget cycle. Nonetheless, in view of Suzuki's commitment to fiscal austerity, any increase is likely to be slight. The size of the increment will depend on Tokyo's reading of the attitude in Washington, which Japan will test at the annual security consultations in August and during the visit to the US by the head of the Defense Agency in September.
INTERNATIONAL: Copper Exporters Meet
The Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries meets in Lima today to consider establishing a producer price above the current world market price of 55-65 cents per pound. In real terms this price is the lowest in 30 years, and most producers are losing money. Council members include the most important Third World producersChile, Zambia, Zaire and Perubut not the US, the USSR or Canada, which produce almost half of the world's copper. Comment: The Council may be able to raise prices
slightly because copper fabricators have reduced their

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The Council may be able Comment: slightly because copper fabricators have reduced inventories and are buying copper as needed to fill orders. Any attempt to raise prices substantially, however, is likely to be opposed by Chile, which favors a free market, and by Zambia and Zaire, which would be reluctant to withhold production and possibly reduce export earnings. Higher prices, moreover, might lead US and Canadian companies to reopen recently closed mines, preventing the cartel from controlling prices.

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SPECIAL ANALYSIS	
HONDURAS-US: President Suazo's Visit	
//The government of President Suazo, who visits Washington next week, is providing Honduras with its most competent leadership in years. Its strongly pro-US orientation and its firm response to increasingly violent forces in Central America, however, have made the country a target for Cuban- and Nicaraguan-backed subversion. The chief elements of this threatincreased domestic terrorism, Nicaragua's military buildup and aggressive posture, and the potential revolutionary spillover from El Salvadorwill be high on Suazo's agenda. Honduras also faces serious economic problems, and Suazo wants to return home with a US economic and military aid package.//	
//Until recently, Cuba and Nicaragua had been will- ing to forgo immediate efforts to promote subversion in Honduras, while attempting to cajole or intimidate the government into adopting a neutral stance toward Nicaragua and the conflict in El Salvador. In response to the Suazo administration's tough anti-Communist stance, however, the Cubans and revolutionary forces in the region have become more aggressive.//	
//Efforts to unify Honduran leftist elements and pre- pare them for armed struggle have increased. Terrorist activities also are on the rise. Last week, for example, a new action arm of the Salvadoran guerrilla front bombed Tegucigalpa's major power plants and the Costa Rican of- fices of Honduras's airline in retaliation for Honduran military support of Salvadoran forces fighting guerrillas along the common border.//	š
//Popular satisfaction with the return to civilian rule will complicate efforts by Havana and Managua to unify Honduran Communist groups. The rapid passage recently of an antiterrorist law underscores growing public	•
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concern over the increased terrorism. This concern will be compounded as a result of the hardship suffered by the 500,000 residents who lost electric or water service following the latest bombing in the capital.//	25>
//Both civilian and military leaders agree, nevertheless, that economic problems could threaten social and political stability and benefit the left.//	25>
//Honduran leaders also are worried about Nicaragua's military buildup, including the expected acquisition of MIG fighter aircraft that would offset Honduras's regional air superiority. This buildup is intended in part to force Tegucigalpa to restrict anti-Sandinista units based in Honduras and perhaps eventually to enable direct strikes against their bases.//	25>
The Military Aid Issue	
//Nicaragua's military predominance has heightened the government's sense of vulnerability and contributed to the disappointment over what Honduran leaders view as an inadequate US response to the country's military needs. Commander in Chief Alvarez contrasts the delayed deliveries and cost of US military assistance with the substantial flow of free Cuban and Soviet military aid to Nicaragua. He is especially disgruntled because of the role he has played in ensuring the US emergency access rights to Honduran airfields.//	25)
//The government lacks the resources to buy arms on the open market, and a turn to non-Western sources may be its only alternative to US military assistance. This option appears unlikely for now because it might entail shifts in foreign policy or other unpalatable commitments. Nevertheless, in the absence of increased US backing, Honduras may begin shifting toward a more neutral stance in the region.//	25)
Domestic Performance	
//After six months in office, the civilian govern- ment has established excellent relations with the mili- tary, which initially worried that the ruling Liberal	
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would threaten its interests. Conjon mi	1;+>~ off	igorg
would threaten its interests. Senior military officers are now only concerned about Foreign Minister Paz Barnica,		
whom they suspect may harbor pro-Sandini	sta sympat	hies.//
//Suazo has gone out of his way to back Alvarez. The President firmly endorsed Alvarez's recent promotion to Brigadier General despite strong opposition from some key officers. Suazo's acceptance of the dominance of the armed forces in the newly created National Security Council reflects his sensitivity to the military's desire to continue to play a major role in foreign policy and defense matters.//		
//While deeply committed to social progress, the Suazo administration has realistically supported fiscal austerity and the development of programs to deal with the country's economic problems. Economic growth is unlikely to show any improvement over the dismal performance in 1981. As a result, Suazo and Alvarez hope for additional US economic support.//		
//Honduras will seek short-term aid tric generators and to assist the victim flood damage in the south. The governme balance-of-payments support and relief f imposed US sugar quotas.//	s of recen [.] nt also wa	t heavy nts

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